Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By John Ward Fenno, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

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☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.*

For Sale,

THE SHIP

BOSTON PACKET,

HULINGS COWPERTHWAIT, Master,

BURTHEN about 2,500 barrels, a good strong Ship—has excellent accommodations for passengers, may be sent to sea with small expence. She is laying at Mifflin's wharf. For further particular enquire of

Isaac Harvey, jun, or
Smith & Ridgway.

november 16 §12t

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP

PERSEVERANCE,

James Williamson, master.

Just arrived from St Domingo, built in Philadelphia, of live Oak and Cedar, copper sheathed in London, burthen 320 tons mounting 16 guns and may be prepared for sea in a few days,

With her Cargo,

Now on Board,

CONSISTING OF

151 Hogsheads and 50 barrels Sugar
260,000 Weight of prime Coffee in hhds. bbls and bags &
31 Puncheons of Jamaica Rum.

ALSO,

THE BRIG

JACK,

R. WILLIAMSON, *Master.*

FROM St. Domingo, with her cargo, consisting of

43 hogsheads of Sugar,
And 40,000 weight of prime Coffee.

LIKEWISE,

THE BRIG

AMIABLE MATILDA,

MOUNTING 12 Guns, burthen two thousand two hundred barrels of Flour, and in compleat order.—Apply to

Thomas & John Ketland.

november 13 §

For London,

THE SHIP

JEAN,

Captain DANIEL M'PHERSON,

WILL be ready to take her cargo on board by the 25th inst.—For terms apply to

Ross & Simson.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Superior Teneriffe Wine,

In quarter casks
Bengal Sugar, first quality, in boxes and bags.
A few bales of Muslins,

Rice in Tierces,

And a small cargo of St. Martin's SALT.

november 9 dtf

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP,

COMMERCE,

JOHN WOOD, master.

This ship is burthen as per register 230 Tons, will be sold on moderate terms or take freight for Europe or the West-Indies.

Apply to the Captain on board at Latimer's Wharf, or *WILLINGS & FRANCIS.*

FOR SALE,

On board said Ship,

16 Tons of Liverpool house Coal.

nov 9 d1w

ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

Have for Sale, at

No. 41, NORTH WATER-STREET,

Muscovado Sugar	Bandana Handkerchiefs
Copper in sheets & nails	Madeira Wine
Copper Ore	Soal Leather and
Lignum Vitæ	A few barrels Shad and
Sail Canvas	Herrings
Oznabrigs	

Also For Sale,

THE SLOOP

BERMUDA-PACKET,

Burthen 108 tons--Bermuda built, sails remarkably fast and is well found.

nov 8 w&f3w

For Sale.

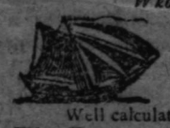
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

FOR BELFAST,

THE SHIP

JOSEPHUS,

HENRY H. KENNEDY, master,

NOW lying at Mr. Doughty's wharf, in Southwark. This ship is in compleat order, and will be ready to take in her cargo on Monday next, and sail with all possible dispatch——For freight or passage apply to

JOHN CRAIG,
no. 12, Dock-street.

nov. 16 §

FOR WILMINGTON,

NORTH-CAROLINA,

THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain WOOD,

WILL take in freight on very moderate terms, and sail about the 25th instant Apply to the Captain on board at Latimer's wharf, or

Willings & Francis,
Penn Street.

november 16 §

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

ELIZA,

AS she arrived from sea—She is a remarkably fast sailing vessel built of Cedar and live Oak, and completely armed. *JAMES YARD.*

nov 10

For SALE or CHARTER,

THE SHIP

MOLLY,

Burthen 4200 barrels of Flour, Philadelphia built, well found and fitted, and may be ready to receive a cargo in a few days—she is pierced 18 guns, and mounts 12 new six pounders, with small arms in proportion.

THE SHIP

DIANA,

Burthen 2,100 barrels of Flour, Philadelphia built of live oak and cedar, is pierced for fourteen guns, and mounts ten new four pounders, with small arms in proportion.

THE BRIG

AMAZON,

Burthen 1,300 barrels of Flour, New-England built, has lately been completely fitted, and may be ready for sea in a few days.

For terms apply to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

Who have for Sale

on board sundry vessels at MARCUS-HOOK,
12,000 bushels of Liverpool fine salt
1,100 bushels of coals
286 crates of queens ware assorted
7 tierces of bottled porter
10 barrels of colecothard paint
4 do. of purple brown do.
a quantity of yellow ocre in casks
6 barrels powdered Venetian red paint
6 barrels mineral black do.
15 barrels Spanish brown do.
35 boxes of pipes
91 boxes white } HAVANA SUGARS
89 do. brown }
3,500lbs. prime cochineal
3 barrels New Orleans indigo
4 puncheons Jamaica spirits
20 bales of sail canvas
379 sheets of copper, assorted from 48 by 24 to 60 by 48 inches
Two tubs raised still bottoms assorted
36 six pound guns 4½ feet, 8½cwt each.
14 do. 4 feet, 1cwt and 4lbs each
50 barrels of gun powder
6 cases Manchester cotton checks
3 trunks muslins and shawls
14 cases muslinets, dimities and ginghams
28 chests coloured nankeens, muslinets, &c.
12 trunks printed calicoes
6 bales of white and coloured cassimeres
1 bale of course woollens
English nails assorted.

October 27. fri. &sat. tf.

For Sale, or Charter.

THE BRIG

JASON,

MOUNTING fourteen 6 pounders, coppered and sails remarkably fast—burthen about 1000 barrels.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

Willings & Francis.
Penn Street.

november 9 d2w

For Sale, or Charter.

THE SHIP

JOSEPHUS,

H. KENNEDY, *Master,*

NOW lying at Doughty's wharf, Burthen about Two Thousand Barrels, is in compleat order, and ready to receive a cargo.

For terms apply to

JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12, Dock street.

november 14 §

Goods for Baltimore,

Will be received at the stores of, and forwarded BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

WHO, if they are delivered to them properly directed and in good order, will be accountable (with the exception of accidents) for their safe carriage. Due attention will be paid to dispatch.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

nov. 16 d10t

JOHN DOBBIN,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee-house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.

november 5 §

REMOVAL.

GEORGE DOBSON,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general that he has removed from No. 25, South Third Street, to No 92, South side of Market-street, near the corner of Third Street, and is now opening a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ships William Penn, Amiable, and Jane, from London, and per Chesapeak and Thomas from Liverpool, and will be sold low for cash, or approved notes at a short date, viz,

London 7-4 Superfine Cloths and
Cassimeres, fashionable colours
Yorkshire 7 4 do. and do.
Mixed and plain coatings
Welch flannels
Kersey beaver, for Spencers
Jeannets and Tabby cords
Velvets and velvetteens
Velverets and thicksetts
7, 8, 4 4 and 11-8 cotton and linen checks
7-8 and 4 4 bed tics
6-4 and 7-4 bed bunts
London chintz and chintz furnitures
Furniture cottons
Do. dimities
Purple and chintz shawls
Silk do.
Camels hair do.
Silk, cotton, and worsted hose
India and British muslins of every description
Black and white crape
Tiffany and paper fans
Hats assorted in small cases
Umbrellas
Peelings and fattins
Laces and edgings
Ribbands
Silk Modes
Superfine French cambrick
Cambrick muslins
Do. threads
Pulicat and Madras Handkerchiefs,

And an elegant assortment of

Brussels and Wilton Carpeting.

november 17 §

BOND & BROOKS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS,

HAVE RECEIVED,

by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which they are now opening for sale, at the most reduced prices, for cash or the usual credit.

A capital Stand for Business

TO LET,

That large and commodious *HOUSE*, no. 39, south Front street, directly opposite the Post-Office, together with the store and cellar, on the Water-street side. Enquire as above.

nov. 17 §

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

THE CARGO

Of the ship Louisa,

Captain Champlin from St. Petersburg,

CONSISTING OF

HEMP and BAR IRON.

In the ship Dispatch,

Captain Benners, from Hamburg,

15 boxes Linens,
and a quantity of
Sheathing Copper,

And the remainder of ship Richmond's CARGO, from Calcutta,
containing a variety of
Coarse and fine Muslins,
and an elegant assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs.

Mordecai Lewis.

Philadelphia, nov. 7 d3w

JAMES & RICHARD SMITH,

HAVE this day returned from the country to their STORE, No. 54, South Front street, where they have for sale, as usual, a large and general assortment of European and East-India

DRY GOODS;

most of which have now arrived and are landing, from the different vessels, from Hamburgh, London, Liverpool and Hull.

Their Customers by applying will find almost every article generally imported, and at as low prices for cash or credit, as they can be had elsewhere.

N. B. A few Cases of Nurenbergh TOYS, a consignment, to be sold by the case only.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1798. dtf

LANDING,

From on board the Brig Amiable Matilda, Richard Stites, Master, from Cape Nichola Mole.

23 Bales Socks and Flannel Drawers	Such as are used in the King's army.
18 Do Gaiters	
2 Do. Rugs	
1 Do. Havre Sacks	
2 Do. Flannel Trowsers	
2 Do. Tents,	

Also just Imported,

In the Ship Chesapeake, Captain Webb, from Liverpool,

147 Crates of Queen's Ware,

Assorted particularly to suit the West-India Market—For Sale by

Thomas & John Ketland.

november 7 §

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF

Choice Cheshire & Double Gloucester

CHEESE.

[Per the CHESAPEAKE from Liverpool.]

100 Boxes of Window Glass,

Of various sizes, per the JANE, from London.

They have also for Sale,

200 Casks of Refined Salt-Petre,

AND A QUANTITY OF

Fine CASTOR OIL.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

November 1 dtf

At nine o'clock,

On Wednesday Morning,

AT NO. 40, UNION STREET

Between Second and Third streets,

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH,

A valuable and general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, a valuable collection of

BOOKS.

CONNELLY & Co. auctioneers.

nov. 16 dts

JOHN MILLER, junr.

Has returned to the City,

AND IS REMOVING FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT,

To the Five Story Building, in Dock near Third-street.

Where he has for Sale

250 Bales of Bengal Goods;

CONSISTING OF

Cossaes
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

The remains of a Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of WOOLENS only,
AMONGST THEM ARE,

Cloths
Coatings
Blankets
Kendal Cottons
Hats, &c.

ALSO,

100 Hhds. of Old Rum,

Of a fine flavor, 3d & 4th proof.

nov 10 §

Just imported in ships William Penn, Amiable and Jean, from London,

A quantity of Cannon, sizes 4, 6 & 9 lb. Carronades, 12 lbs.	with balls suitable.
Muskets, Musquetoons, Cutlasses and Pistols, for ships use,	By the package only.
Rifled barreled Guns, Fowling Pieces, and Horseman's Pistols,	
400,000 Flints, chiefly for muskets, in kegs.	

Regulation Light Dragoon Sabres, with Iron Scabbards, in cases of 50 each,
Light Cavalry Swords in Cases
Sabres, Swords and Cutlasses, with plated mounting
Ironmongery and Cutlery in casks, a general assortment—For Sale by

Thomas & Jno. Ketland,

Philad. October 25.

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

Have returned to the City, and are now opening at their Store, No 58, So. Front-street,

A large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Suitable to the Season,

Which they have just received per the late arrivals from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glasgow (via New-York) and will dispose of on very low terms for Cash or short credit.

TO BE LET,

A House in Fourth-street, next door to to the Indian Queen—enquire as above.

november 6 §14t

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Eliza, from the Mediterranean, and now landing at Walnut Street wharf,

Fourth proof Brandy in Pipes.

Brimstone.

An assortment of valuable DRUGS,

CONSISTING OF

Opium, Aloes, Cantharides, Camphire, Senna, Cremor Tartar, &c. &c.
Essences of Lemon and Bergamot
Writing paper
Sweet oil in bottles and flasks
Olives, anchovies and capers
Juniper berries
ALSO.—Italian lutestrings
Satins
Crapes
Umbrellas
Remaining on Hand,

St. Croix Sugars,

Claret in cases
Old Madeira Wine of the first quality.

JAMES YARD.

November 3 §

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Doctor FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the said Estate, are desired to produce the same, duly authenticated, to

Ann Sayre, } Administratrix.
Robert Heysham, } Administrator.

november 15 d2w

ISRAEL PLEASANTS & Co.

No. 74, South Second street,

Have returned from the country; and have for SALE, as usual, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, consisting of articles principally suited to the present and approaching season

They are determined to sell off very low for cash or short credit.

Note. All persons indebted to the late firm of *Samuel Pleasants & Sons*, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

Israel Pleasants & Co.

Nov. 2 d4w

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

No. 5, DOCK-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

IMPORTED IN DIFFERENT VESSELS,

A general assortment of

Coarse and fine Woolens,

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, Sheetings, Tickens &c.
Scarlet and Cloth colored Cardinals
Hats in boxes of 12 dozen each
China, Nankeen Dining setts and cups & saucers
Black Lutestrings, Taffarys and Satrins
Pungem Cloths and Humhums, Blue and Red Cotton, Chappals and Pullicat Romalls
China and English Umbrellas
T. Crowley Millington Steel
Tin in Boxes 1-3 x
Shot, Frying Pans and Weeding Hoes
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d Nails, &c. &c.

11th month 8 d2w

The Subscribers

Have received by the late European arrivals, the

Following Merchandize,

Shipped them principally on consignment, which they offer by package to Wholesale Store Keepers, or others, on very advantageous terms, for cash, approved notes, or bills of exchange on London.

Medford & Willis,
No. 78, North Front Street.

IRISH LINENS.

Printed calicoes, furnitures, purple and colored shawls
Muslins, plain, striped, checked and fancy
Balafore, jaconet and book handkerchiefs
Pins and sundry haberdashery
Scotch and colored threads
Scarlet cloth cardinals
Durants and calamancoes
Worsted, cotton and fancy hosiery
Felt, castor and beaver hats
Yorkshire plains and broadcloths
Plain and twilled coatings and duffills
Cassimeres and swansdowns
Stripe, point and role blankets
White colored and Welsh flannels
Knapt Kendall cottons
Worsted and mohair plushes
Pewter, assorted in small casks
Spades, shovels, frying pans & ironmongery
An invoice of Watches &
100 casks nails assorted.

nov 14 §

For Sale,

60 Boxes White Havanna } SUGAR
143 do Brown do }
48 hhds. do do }

Which are now Landing at Chesnut-street Wharf, from on board the Brig George.

Also for Sale,

100 hhds. of Prime Coffee,

Old Madeira Wine of the first quality
Carolina Indigo
Coarse East India Sugars
Window Glass
Bandanoe Handkerchiefs, &
A quantity of India Muslins & Chintzes,

John Craig
No. 12 Dock-street.

nov 14 §

IMPORTED

IN THE LAST ARRIVALS,

Superfine, fine and common cloths

Swandowns
Baizes
Velvetts
Velveretts
Printed calicoes
Furniture & fancy dimities
Hair ribbands
Sewing silk
Brussels and Persia carpetts
Buttons

For sale, for cash or credit, by
SAMUEL MERRICK,
no. 243 Arch street.

nov. 16 §tJan1

IMPORTED,

AND FOR SALE BY

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

No. 9, SOUTH WATER STREET,

A QUANTITY OF

Surinam Cotton and Coffee.

Irish linens, in whole and half boxes
Checks
Drogheda linen
Irish hackled Flax
Liverpool Salt and Coal.

ALSO A PARCEL OF

Men's and Women's Combs assorted.
Scot's Thread—and
One hundred hogsheads of prime Aux Cayes MOLASSES.

11 mo. 12th d2w

HUDSON & YORKE,

NO. 54, NORTH FRONT STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the last arrivals from Europe,

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms,
AMONGST WHICH ARE

Superfine and coarse cloths, coatings,
Elastic and fancy do.
Cassimeres, plains, duffils
Rose and stripe blankets well assorted in small bales
Furniture chintzes, cottons and dimeties
Callimancoes, camblets, durants, moreens, and joans
Muslins of all kinds
Velvets, velverets, thicksetts and fancy cords
An elegant assortment of ribbons
Red, white and yellow flannels
Red and green bocking and welsh baizes
An invoice cutlery and hardware
Cottonades, shawls, printed handkerchiefs
7-8 4-4 11-8 checks
9-8 & 5-4 cotton stripes
Cotton, worsted and silk hosiery
do do Gloves
Threads, bindings, tapes, &c. &c.

nov. 9. d18t

To Be Let,

And immediate possession Given,

A COMMODIOUS Three Story Brick House with convenient back buildings, situated at the north west corner of Third and Walnut streets.—For terms apply to

Dr. THOMAS PARKE.
No. 20, South Fourth Street.

October 29 dtf

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,
John Waddington,
James Taylor, } Assignees
Cornelius Comegys

august 18 mwfs1D

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19.

THE following elegant delineation of the features of French fraternity, has just come to hand, from London. Coming as it does from a man who embraced with enthusiasm, the early theories of the Revolutionizers, it ought to make a deep and lasting impression; and in this view, an extra number of them has been struck off, for general dissemination. This last *Physiognimical* Essay, will, in no mean degree, enhance the author's fame, at a time, when that horrid assemblage of depravity, contained in the form of the Gallic oligarchy, begins daily to meet more and more the general abhorrence of mankind.

REMONSTRANCE,

ADDRESSED

To the Executive Directory

OF THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC,

AGAINST

The INVASION *of* SWITZERLAND.

BY JOHN CASPAR LAVATER,

Rector at Zurich.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE EDITOR.

THE following very elegant and spirited Address to the French nation, was lately transmitted by LAVATER, *to Citizen* REWBELL, *the President of the Directory, with an accompanying menace, that,* if he did not receive a satisfactory and immediate answer, it should be published in three different languages. *REWBELL condescended to reply; but the complexion of his answer may be judged of by the subsequent proceedings of his brother-in-law, Citizen* RAPINAT, *the wanton barbarity and injustice of which, far surpass even the atrocity of those which form the proper objects of this address.*

It should be premised here, that the venerable addresser has had no sort of concern in the publication of his forcible "Appeal," as he calls it, to the great *nation, and to posterity: for it deserves, to be recorded in the annals of Liberty, that no press throughout* regenerated *Switzerland would have found it expedient or safe to print such a defence of rational freedom.*

H. NEWMAN.

No. 11, Ball-Alley, Lombard-Street, London.

J. C. LAVATER,

TO

The Directory of the French Republic.

LIBERTY, Equality, Rights of Man, are the signs prefixed to all the decrees and proclamations of a people, which, in more respects than one, may think itself entitled to assume the epithet of *la grand nation*. It cannot, therefore, be deemed criminal, if I address, to the celebrated parent and guardian of liberty and humanity, a few wortls, at once manly and free.

Many of the able and most enlightened heads admire the atchievements of this people, considered as philosophers, politicians and heroes. What other nation, ancient or modern, has performed the actions which it has done? Who could even believe that practicable which it has effected? He who does not admire, must be ignorant of its deeds, or have lost the faculty of admiration. It may, therefore, be justly called the *great* nation, for it has produced the greatest, and, I will still hope, the most beneficial results ever produced by man, in any period of time! It is an universal engine, designed by God—*it* may say, by *Fate*—to transform things deemed untransformable.

It is not for me, nor is it within my present purpose, to touch upon the unaccountable inconsistencies and contradictions, the horrid acts of injustice, tyranny, and cruelty, of which the French nation, or rather some of its rulers, have rendered themselves guilty, in the course of the revolution. But the rights of man, the rights of citizens, and, I may add, the rights of pastors, for my flock suffers too, compel me to say a few words on the conduct of the French nation, on its rulers and agents, with respect to my country.

All the inhabitants of Helvetia, not deceived by juggling phrases, calculated to deceive all, can entertain but *one* opinion. The terrorist power, whose iron hand bends down their necks to the trumpet-sounds of liberty, may stifle their voice, yet they all entertain but *one* opinion—that, "The French nation, which "waged war for several years against the "most powerful nations, for the pro-"fessed purpose, that no foreign power "should interfere in *its* domestic con-"cerns, cannot derive the least right "either from preponderance of power, "or success in war, to interfere in *our* "domestic concerns."

It may suit the convenience of the *great* nation that we should form one indivisible Republic; the best and wisest Swiss may deem this measure highly advantageous for Switzerland, the idea was grand and beautiful; but the French had no right to insist on its being carried into effect; and by insisting on it in a threatening tone, and with arms in their hands, they acted as tyrants. Any other nation might conceive, that it would be highly conducive to the welfare of Europe, to destroy all Republics, and to rear up Monarchies on their ruins; nay, to subject all the dominions of the globe to *one* supreme chief. Well then—*Fiat!*—I hold the power to crucify and to release.

There is a law, imprinted in the breast of man, as old as the universe, as sacred as humanity—"Do thou not unto others "what thou art unwilling others should "do unto thee." No power on earth can annihilate this law. Power does not constitute right. A hundred thousand armed men cannot convince the understanding, that a thing unjust is just. France had no right, but the tyrant's right of superior force, to penetrate into Helvetia, for the pretended purpose of subverting aristocracy. The subversion of aristocracy might indeed have proved highly beneficial, might have met the ardent wishes of many noble-minded Swiss; but is the highwayman, who murders my oppressor, no highwayman? Frenchmen, ye came into Switzerland as robbers, as tyrants; ye waged war against a country which never offended you. If there existed individuals who had offended you, (I know not whether there were any) you should have proved the offence, and obtained redress. But without the most palpable injustice, you could not demand redress from a nation which never gave you the least offence.

From the conquered cities, especially from Berne, you carried off, as robbers, treasures which did not pertain to you. This was a robbery committed on all Helvetia; on that Helvetia which you judged fit to form into one indivisible Republic, whose treasures you thought proper to consolidate into one national treasury. You robbed Helvetia of a considerable part of her strength, you *delivered* her from the means to preserve and assert her liberty.

You talked of nothing but liberty, but every one of your actions strove to enslave us. Can you deny it? All your words were orders; all your counsels were the mandates of a despot. We were never thus commanded, when according to your false assertion, we were slaves; such blind, implicit obedience, was never demanded from us, as is now exercised, when, *by your assertion*, we are free.

The constitution which you forced upon us, appears to me (a few solecisms, arising from the ignorance of our situation excepted) a master-piece of human wisdom, a monument of profound policy. In my opinion, nothing more sublime can be devised for civilized men. I admire this constitution, but detest the means by which its acceptance was demanded, exacted, extorted. This is unworthy of thee, great nation:—this is a gross contradiction of the principles thou hast hitherto professed. Liberty in front of every decree; and on the same page—"The General in Chief commands, "as follows; under such and such penal-"ties." Great nation, thou must thyself admit the justice of my detestation. Ten thousand of thy most loyal sons must say, and actually say, within our hearing, "Switzerland is treated in an infamous "manner.

"Infamous!"—a dreadful word on the lips of a civilized man; and yet, it falls short of fully expressing the treatment which it is designed to express. I know not what should prevent me from calling a treatment so unlawful, so inhuman, so despotic, by its true name. Infamous is the mildest term I can find. How would you call it, Frenchmen, if we, being the stronger, and ye the weaker power, had treated you in this manner? Your eloquence would, no doubt, have furnished you with a more energetic, a more impressive term.

Frenchmen, *great* nation, *matchless* people, you feel it; for who is endowed with nicer feelings than you are? WE, WRETCHED SWISS, WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN IN OUR PRESENT STATE, HAD OUR COUNTRY BEEN BOLD ENOUGH TO SPEAK SOONER THE FULL, ROUND LANGUAGE OF TRUTH before all Europe; you would not have dared to treat an old Ally so treacherously as you have done; you would not have allowed yourselves so wantonly to prostitute the sacred name LIBERTY. If religion, if virtue, if justice, had not been able to restrain you; ambition would have checked your boldness.

Yet, God knows, this is not the only guilt, which presses upon the conscience of your rulers. When in open violation of the law of nations, without any formal, just declaration of war, the French troops, taking advantage of their superiority of strength, and our discord, which, it would seem was purposely excited by some evil-minded ruler of the French Republic, had subdued, pillaged, devastated Berne, Fribourg, and Soleure; what did the *great* nation, or rather, what did her *ungreat* agents? They advanced against our friendly canton of Zurich, and exacted the acceptance of their constitution in a violent, peremptory tone, in the language of robbers—blood or money—acceptance or war.—Silent, for the sake of peace, we accepted the constitution with unanimity; since unanimously, and without the least opposition, we had already democratized our state. Now we thought we had done every thing which could be desired; notwithstanding the arbitrary compulsion on the part of France, we were sincere in the acceptance of the constitution, though it was suspected we were not. But transactions the most unjust, proceedings the most treacherous, soon followed the first outrage. A few days after the constitution had been proclaimed and accepted, they took the liberty of substituting in its stead, without consulting any man's opinion, without reading a line, or mentioning a syllable, to the people, *just declared sovereign and free*, another constitution, framed previously to the former, and far less adapted to our state. We enjoyed the *liberty* of being forced to submit to this absurd, arbitrary substitution, but thought that every thing had now been done on our part to convince the *great*, the *matchless* nation of our boundless forbearance.

We were promised, at least verbally, by the agents of the *great* nation, that no French troops should enter our canton, that not a *sou* should be demanded from us. Yet the very reverse happened. They had the impudence to exact from us three millions of livres. They had the cruelty to march troops into our canton, without the least previous application, to exhaust our poor innocent country. *In other words, they forced upon us the liberty of suffering ourselves to be stripped of all rational freedom.*

All this they did under the specious pretext of subverting and punishing an aristocracy, which was no more, and which, at least amongst us—I say it openly, unmindful of the detractions of calumny—made no longer the least stir; besides, who vested in France the right of punishing foreign sins—foreign virtues? The whole burthen of these three millions was at first laid on the members of the ancient government. They alone were to pay, not one of whom ever fattened upon the toils of his countrymen, nor enriched himself with the spoils of the peasant; to not one of whom ever attached the least suspicion of oligarchy and tyranny, one single case excepted, nearly extorted by imperious circumstances and ancient law-forms, atoned for long since, and from which they did not reap the least private advantage; men, who, under the ancient regimen, were subjected themselves to severe laws, and obliged to swear twice a year not to a future, but a subsisting, constitution! To judge them by the present form, would be the climax of knavish absurdity and injustice.

Three millions!—and for what? To exact one livre, would be injustice; to exact millions, is millionfold injustice. It is the demand, not of a civilized nation, but—I know of no other appropriate expression—the demand of a band of robbers, ill organized, grown overbearing by success in war, and, in their own opinion, entitled to whatever they chuse to claim. We waged no war against that nation; in obedience to the laws of our confederacy, we sent a few troops to the frontiers, as we had done during the whose course of the war; we did, what we could not leave undone, without rendering ourselves guilty of perfidy towards our confederates. If the nation still possesses the least sense of justice and virtue, it should reverence us for what we did. He, who is loyal himself, venerates loyalty in every shape and form; venerates it in a foe, and much more in him, who never was a foe. But this band of robbers—does it consist of seven or three, of five or two? I know not; but surely it does not consist of twenty-five millions—this band of robbers exacted from the unoligarchic and happily-governed Zurich, which readily accepted a constitution, that was deemed better than its own—which paid implicit obedience to a nation, that had no right to command—three millions!!!

Three millions, not to be paid by the country at large, but—O horrid injustice!—by the best, the most worthy men, who were not known to the French, but through the atrocious reports of foul and lurking calumniators; men, who, untried and uninterrogated, were classed with oligarchic patricians. Such they never were; for who does not know, that our former governors were chosen from among all classes of citizens, and chiefly by the citizens themselves?

Three millions!! from two hundred burghers of a small town, while the two thousand six hundred burghers, of whom it consists, would not be able to raise that sum. And if, as rumor says, this sum is now to be paid by the two thousand six hundred burghers, since all are accomplices in the capital crime of being eligible for public stations, which crime *the great nation* is destined to avenge—if all are now to pay, is the demand more just by being thus generalized? And if it were just, the first fifth—(fellow-citizens, why were you weak enough to pay a sou)—could scarce be raised by ransacking all the plate, medals, &c.

Great Nation, if any sense of shame and humanity remains in thy bosom, blush, and say—"I was misguided, mis-"informed; I blush with shame—not "one sou more—all, all shall be return-"ed that has been extorted; ammuni-"tion, forage, whatever has been re-"ceived, shal be readily and punctual-"ly paid for. Europe must curse me, "posterity must condemn me. Far be "it from me to act as a band of rob-"bers. Far from me, the shameless "hypocrisy, to style myself the friend "of Zurich, and to be the blood-suck-"er of Zurich."

And yet this is not all. He, who has wronged, will wrong more; he, who steps beyond a certain limit of vice, stops not in the career of crimes. Sin is punished by sin, crime by crime. *Great nation*, Agents of the *matchless people*, you had the matchless impudence, relying on your superiority in arms, by vaunting menaces, to force your constitution upon the free, democratic cantons—cantons, which, centuries before France thought of democracy, were more democratic than your colossal Republic can ever be; you prostituted yourselves, plunged yourselves so deeply in infamy, as to fall on these harmless, happy tribes of herdsmen, as wolves on a flock of sheep, to rob them of *their golden freedom*, and murderously to force upon them *your liberty* in false assignats. Never can you find an excuse for this savage atrocity; you, who are never at a loss for an ingenious turn, to throw the delusive cloak of virtue around the horrors of tyranny, and stamp the most enormous despotism with the name of freedom. Never can you find an excuse for this savage atrocity, which brands with perpetual infamy your revolution—your directors, if they ordered it—your generals, if they committed it unordered—your nation, if it grants no redress.—How will you dare to appear yet among men? To lift up your eyes, and open your lips, to pronounce the word—*Liberty*.

The gallant heroes, alone, yet worthy of the name of Swiss, whom you belied to your innocent soldiers as rebels, you fancied you could swallow up, as a grain of salt. The noble Swiss—my heart bleeds yet, that we did not succour them, that we—oh! indelible disgrace to our canton!—supplied the barbarians with cannon and ammunition against our noble brethren. The magnanimous Swiss fought as their forefathers fought, attended their cattle at the dawn of morn, and took up arms in their defence. And what defence was ever more just? They fought as heroes ever fought, fell as loyal Swiss, and remained unconquered by the all-conquering French. Thousands fell on both sides—*as friends of liberty, the Swiss; as assassins of liberty, the French*—What atonement to the country of these noble heroes, and to the widows and orphans of these patriotic Swiss, can repentance, or shame, justice, or magnanimity, ever devise, for these dreadful acts of injustice? What remuneration can ever atone for these infamous deeds of wanton tyranny?

Frenchmen, weeping, I cast a veil over many unjust proceedings, over the ferocious despotism exercised by men, who call themselves your agents; over many robberies and murders, committed in our peaceful country, on harmless, defenceless men; over many, many unjust proceedings.

French nation, do not call thyself *la grand nation*.—Colossal greatness is not true greatness. Three hundred millions of Chinese would appear to you extremely ridiculous, if, contrasted with you, they should call themselves *the great nation*. Call thyself the pettiest of all nations, or submit to be called so by all nations; great and petty, unless thou dost exhaust all thy inexhaustible resources to redress what yet may be redressed.

French nation, in all thy writings thou speakest of liberty which protects life, honor, property, loyalty, innocence; and this liberty alone deserves that name. The liberty to menace, to oppress, to pillage, to hurl destruction, is—the liberty of another great nation—*of the nation of devils*.—All blessings on him, who produces the former! throughout the universe he shall not find a more intrepid defender than the writer of these few lines, the author of this appeal to the great nation, and to posterity, who, God knows, of all earthly blessings, craves none so earnestly as true liberty and equality. Ten thousand curses on him, who diffuses the latter; throughout the universe he shall not find a more intrepid enemy than myself. Open thy eyes great nation, and deliver us from this LIBERTY OF HELL!

To conclude: Do not, great nation, incur the contempt of all future ages; silence these crying acts of injustice, by virtuous atonements. Be not the scourge of nations, the tyrant of humanity, the oppressor of freemen, the bloodsucker of Zurich. Be, what thou wouldst appear, our friend, our benefactor, and deserve to rule our hearts.

J. C. LAVATER, Rector.

Zurich, the 10th of May, 1799.
First Year of Helvetic Slavery.

All the letters which have passed between M. Talleyrand and the American Plenipotentiaries, the Ex-Bishop's vindication, the debates in Congress, and the observations made by the President of the United States, may be comprised in the following laconic demand and answer:

France.—"Il faut beaucoup d'argent?
America—"Come and take it."

[*London paper.*

In an excellent address to the Legislature of Maryland, Gov. Henry delivers the following observations on the present dangerous crisis. They render any comment needless, and are superior to all praise. We wish they were impressed in indeliable characters on every heart; the honor and independence of this country would then be secure, and we might laugh at the malice of all our enemies, both internal and external.—

It is now obvious to all, that the conduct of the French nation would long before this time have justified an open and direct state of hostilities.—The love of peace hath hitherto restrained the authorities of the union from such a state of things. How long it will continue to do so, is not within our province to determine. The uncertainty renders it prudent to be prepared for the worst; and notwithstanding the defence of the union is wisely by the constitution intrusted to the general government; yet no one can deny the propriety and importance at all times of a sincere and vigorous co-operation.

We are taught by the constitution to rely on the militia for our general defence. On sudden emergencies it is certainly our only resource; it is therefore at all times important, but especially now to place them on the most respectable footing.

My duty for the last twelve months has called me, in conjunction with the council, often to deliberate on this subject; it would be criminal in this crisis of our public affairs to withhold from the legislature its derangements and imbecility.

In various parts of the state indeed a spirit of patriotism has displayed itself, and the zeal and intelligence of the officers have surmounted the defects of the system: but such temporary effects are not to be relied on. The safety of a community ought not to depend upon the voluntary effusions of a few patriotic men. The law must govern and invigorate the whole mass. To answer this important and necessary purpose, it is indispensable that it be revised in all its parts and ample powers given to produce order, discipline and obedience.

All men are now satisfied of the propriety of putting the country in a complete state of defence; and in case of actual war, or a mere expectation of it, it would be unbecoming the wisdom of the legislature to trust the peace and safety of the country on the present weak and defective system—Menaced as we are from abroad by a brave, intelligent and enterprising nation, this subject is all important; and in the deliberations of the legislature, all others ought to yield to it, as of inferior moment.

Attached to this subject, is the condition of our arsenals. Their present state, and the conduct of the past legislatures, would induce a belief, that they really considered themselves as exempt in all future times from the calamities of war.

Arms and ammunition are indispensable;

in times of profound peace, a certain proportion of both are proper; it is peculiarly so now; and while it is possible that our altars, or any portion of our social happiness, may in any degree depend on these things, no rational man, it is hoped, can doubt what course to pursue.

It appears important that the earliest and most unremitted attention of the legislature should be bestowed on these subjects, and a supply of both speedily procured.

Expenditures on these articles are not lost, they are of a durable nature; and if from a display of animated and united councils, together with vigorous preparations for war, we should fortunately escape the present desolating scene which is laying waste the fairest portion of Europe, still they will be useful on future occasions, and will remain a standing monument, how much the peace and safety of a country depend on a prepared condition of war.

It was early foreseen, that the principles upon which our constitution was originally founded, and the spirit of the times, would have a discomposing influence in the minds of a certain species of property among us.

[What can be more *dignified* and *impressive* than the manner in which this enlightened Statesman speaks of the resolutions of the state of Massachusetts, respecting the dangerous tendency of foreign influence, and the necessity of altering the constitution of the United States in that respect?

No one, says he, will seriously contend that there is any physical virtue in the spot of earth which first gave us birth, and yet all will readily acknowledge, that without the exercise of our reason, and, indeed, independently of it, it produces a predominant affection and preference in its favor, which no time, nor scarcely any circumstances, will eradicate; and from hence arises the exclusion of foreigners from the affairs of nations to which they are not allied by their birth.

The experience of our own times, and the history of past ages, equally assure us of the propriety and truth of this practice.

That philosophy, however flattering to the pride of human nature, which teaches men to look upon themselves as citizens of the world, and who when they are asked where their country lies, will point with their fingers to the Heavens, is too loose and universal for the present age, and will forever endanger the firmest structure which human ingenuity can devise.

The country from which we derive our origin, and indeed all the kingdoms of Europe with which we are best acquainted, have, from the most remote antiquity, fostered this passion. It has, in some degree, contributed to their grandeur and security. It is therefore no wonder that the prejudices of education should be put on its side and the mind early impressed with its truth and importance.

Seeing then how guarded most nations have been upon this subject, and testing the truth of it by the short experience which we ourselves have had, we have sufficient reason to be satisfied, that it is either too late or too early to support such systems of liberality. However exalted the virtue or distinguished the talents of an individual may be, and however worthy of public confidence, yet it is nevertheless true, that in general it is unwise to trust the high concerns of a nation to men not born within its limits.

My own mind has long been satisfied on this subject, and it appears salutary to carry the Massachusetts resolves into effect.

[After reading sentiments so just, and in a stile so dignified and firm, it is with regret we add that he concludes with *declining* a *continuance* in office. At this time, when bawling patriots are so common, and *real* patriots so seldom to be found, his retirement into the tranquil scenes of private life, though its comforts are *due* to his distinguished merit and long services, must be regretted by every true American in every part of the Union.] *Snowden.*

The following is an Extract from a publication by Marks J. Biddle, Esq, in the Weekly Advertiser of Reading.

By the impost our government has been supported, but the French have destroyed that revenue by taking our vessels; to remedy this it was proposed in Congress to permit our merchants to arm and protect their vessels at their own expence. Colonel Heister not only opposed this but voted against the building of the frigates, and every measure tending to protect our commerce, and by that means increase the revenue—and against every kind of tax offered to supply the failure of the impost.—All this he acknowledges, but says that it was not his *intention* to oppose government but only to *save expence* and *keep peace*. Now as it cannot be denied that if we expect to be protected in our lives and property we must pay for it—that the civil and military list—the pensions due to invalids, and the interest of our debt, must be paid or the government fall? it follows that the operations of the government are to be stopped, the natural consequence of which is anarchy and civil war) our property is to be plundered, and our citizens are to be enslaved, beat and murdered, to *keep peace*. And that to *save expence* we are to suffer the French to rob our citizens of property which would have yielded a revenue of six or seven million of dollars, and our farmers to be deprived of a market for their produce rather than to suffer our merchants to defend their property, or expend a few thousand dollars for the protection of our trade. We have repeated instances of *misers* suffering their houses to fall to pieces because they had not the heart to pay a few pounds for necessary repairs. Col. Heister seems to have acted in the same way respecting our government.

Not a single reason has been given by col. Heister for *thinking* that a war with France can be averted by submission or by quarrelling with our own government, and withholding supplies—No reason exists for such a supposition, the example of Holland, Venice, Switzerland and all the republics enslaved by France, fully prove that nothing is to be expected from the *mercy* or *justice* of France and that acts of friendship and submission only invite aggression and insult. The fate of Switzerland is an awful warning to this country—the Swiss were a free happy and brave people, they had behaved towards the French republic with the greatest friendship, and had saved it from ruin—they were able and willing to support their government and maintain their independence but they had their *Gallatins and Hiesters* in their councils, and when the French threatened to attack them, the *knaves* preached up *peace and oeconomy*, and the *fools* and *misers* were gulled; and to *preserve peace and save money* they suffered themselves to be surprised by the French in an unprepared state who robbed them of all their property, murdered thousands of their citizens and enslaved the rest.

But the Colonel says that he *wishes* for Peace and does not *wish* the French to domineer over us——What signify his *wishes*—we do not pay him six Dollars a day for *wishing*, that we can do ourselves, we pay him for *thinking* and *acting* for us, and as it appears by his own Vindication that he has not *thought* at all and has *acted* wrong, he ought not to represent us. He also says that his *Heart* is not in fault—which is very possible, but is nothing to the purpose. If we are involved in War and ruined and enslaved by his bad Conduct, it matters not much to *us* whether his errors are of the *head* or the *heart*, whatever consolation the rectitude of his Intentions may give *him*.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 19.

"Stet fortuna domus."

Our belief in the intelligence of the ruin of the French "Army of Egypt," which we advanced in the Gazette of Friday, and which was founded on mature reflection upon the nature and difficulties of their attempt, and the uniform fate of former projects in that quarter, has since been completely justified by more recent intelligence.

The destruction of this marauding Banditti, in whatever aspect we view it, is one of the most agreeable and heart-cheering events, that could have occurred. To see those identical monsters, and that identical leader of them, who had for the best part of three years been occupied in plundering and murdering the inoffensive Italians, reduced at the foot of a contemptible enemy, and left to the mercy of just such a set of ferocious, cruel and pitiless robbers as themselves, affords so striking a display of the justice of divine retribution, as must embolden the hearts and strengthen the cause of the faithful in all the parts of the Earth. The *bow-string* has ere this revenged the bloody deeds of the mighty Hero of the Great Nation. His myrmidons lie scattered o'er the sands, fit food for ravens, crows and buzzards. So *should* Frenchmen be disposed of; and if we could ensure to them the same fate, I sincerely wish they might send an army to every region of the globe.

The consequences of the two glorious events which we have just communicated, have long ere this day shaken either leg of the French Colossus. The Turks have risen to vengeance, and the first result of their operations has been the expulsion or extirpation of the Infidels from all their Venetian conquests—from Zante, Corfu, Cephalonia,—from Malta, and probably even Corfica, on which the sublime Porte has long fixed his eye. The fleet of Britain holds undisputed empire from Gibraltar to the Dardanelles;—Naples, raising her arm before, has now struck her vengeful blow; the troubles in the Holy See, in the Dutchy of Milan, in Genoa, in Piedmont and Savoy, before formidable, have surmounted all obstacles and become paramount to the power of the French guards. Encouraged by the strong co-operation of the king of Naples, and the British fleet, a general insurrection has revenged the cause of God and man, and every Frenchman in Italy has felt the stiletto. Thus have the French nine times been expelled from Italy. The tenth will have proved the last and severest expulsion.

The French cruizers will now be every where chased from the Mediterranean, and that extensive mine of wealth, the Levant trade, is once more secured to Britain.

Spain, long a dumb ass, crouching under the buffets of Old England, and the more grievous usurpations of her *friendly allies*, is impatient once more to enjoy the protection and friendship of her old ally, and to elude the revolutionizing traps laid for her by France, who daily prepares to help herself to a portion of this decaying and almost defunct monarchy.

At the news of the immortal Nelson's triumph, Don Pedro Francisco de Arragon, will get him up, mount his jack boots and whiskers, and hie to London, where he patches up peace with England, and of course again draws his Dulindana on France. The co-operation of Spain will not however be of much worth as an active ally: but the event will give new vigor and new means to England, in prosecuting her glorious cause, the reduction of the common enemy of the whole Earth,—now happily beginning to wear the semblance of feasibility. If the effect were only to save the treasures of Spain from the dissipating influence of disinterested republicanism, it would be sufficiently important.

Here, let us not omit to enumerate the immense consequence of this victory, to the trade of the United States. Those hosts of pirates which issued from every port in the Mediterranean, are at least repressed and probably annihilated, and of course an abundant field of enterprise and source of wealth is again opened to the almost ruined commerce of America. If distinguished benefits entitle those conferring them to distinguished honors, the merchants of America, should celebrate a jubilee in honor of Admiral Nelson. For in the mighty blow struck by his arm, the commerce of the whole world is once more restored and established on its ancient foundations. The barbarous codes of France shall become as obsolete as they have rendered her own marine, and the channels of commerce shall flow free to the enterprizes of honest industry.

And here, though last yet not least in importance, let us turn our eyes inward upon ourselves, and trace the probable consequences of these events upon America. In this view, the first thing that strike the mind, and it ought to strike *every* mind with force and effect, is the reflection how great a load of reproach and ignominy we have escaped, through the wisdom and prudence of one man, who may with justice be styled (to copy an old Roman solecism) THE SECOND FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLIC. Here we may read as in a glass, the features of that monstrous policy which would have left us bleeding, plundered and enslaved, just at the time when the firmness of administration, as was foreseen and foretold, results in security and prosperity. The tide of events, holds up to us a faithful mirror not merely of the weakness and folly, but of the deep depravity of jacobin counsels, and should operate as a faithful and constant monitor to all rulers, to turn a deaf ear to the Hyæna cries of faction.

Struck with the force of these immortal truths, the people of America, should bow with reverence before the altar of that God, who "made them such a man," and while they bless the hour that gave him to the world, imprint deep on their hearts those maxims by which, while he saved them from death, he laid the foundation of their lasting renown. These considerations should heap ten-fold detestation on those villains, who, abandoned to all remorse, still curse at the fortune of the country and the author of it: They have passed through the *horn gate* of the Roman Maro, and it should be shut after them. Future villains should *thus* be taught that

Facilis descensus Averni;
Sed revocare gradum, hic labor
Hoc opus est.

The popular toast of the day, is,
Buonaparte to the Crocodiles, and Destruction to the Infernal Republic.

The *audacity* of the *ferocious* English tars has long been a favorite theme of *reprobation* to the French republicans. But it nevertheless continually increases. Witness admiral Nelson, who has just had the *unparalleled audacity* to seize on a whole Republican armada, after creating a new *Red Sea.*

Ambubaiarum collegia,
Pharmacopolæ, Mendici, mimæ, balatrones,
Hocgenus omne, mœstum ac sollicitum est.

It is laughable to see the Jacobins writhe under the torments with which the late Glorious News, has filled their malicious hearts. One of these assassins looks at you in common times, as if he longed to cut your throat, but now their aspect is made ten times more cannibalic than ever, by the decreased prospect of glutting their sanguinary appetites.

The ridiculous Democrats are now attempting to diminish that force in disaster, which while it fed them with hopes of ravage, they continually exaggerated.

The force of the Toulon fleet was rated at twenty-five ships of the line, besides a multitude of frigates, and three hundred transports.

Now that this force composes part of the British navy, it has fallen away to *twelve* ships, while the opposite fleet is proportionally encreased. *Heu! tempora mutantur!*

New passage to the Red Sea.

The French have long been extolled by their admirers for their quickness at conceiving and executing a project. But the celerity with which their fleet has just passed, by a new route, to the *Red* Sea, will seldom find a parallel in the annals even of Gallic agility.

While we dwell on the tyranny, rapacity and perfidy of our sanguinary foe, we are too apt to lose sight of the gloomy fact, that our own country fosters in its bosom multitudes of wretches animated by the same infamous principles, and actuated by that same thirst for blood and plunder, which has reduced France to a vast human slaughter-house. The hordes of United Irishmen in America, are alone sufficient for a most extensive scene of ruin, and little doubt can be entertained that they are preparing for it. *Americans* should think often of these things, or these villains may one day wrest the staff from their hands ere they are aware.

"LIBERTY
Is a fine sounding word; but most of those who use it, mean nothing more by it than a liberty to oppress others, themselves uncontrouled by any superior authority."

GOVERNMENT.
"The chief business of a Government is like that of a Nurse, to hinder those who are under its care from doing mischief to themselves; of which they are in perpetual pursuit, and perpetually angry with those who endeavour to prevent them."

Compliment *per force*, to the gallant Tars of America.

A member of the Council of Five Hundred in public conversation with a general officer, observed, "We shall shew to the world, general, the contempt with which we behold every effort of the undisciplined rabble of America, by an immediate declaration of war."

No doubt, replied the general, you are correct, in any comparative view of the strength of the armies of the two nations. But if this is to be a war of speculation, only, and nothing is to be gained by going to meet the enemy, but honor and laurels, of which we have already a plentiful stock, will it not be best to humble the British marine before we force 40 or 50,000 Tars as *ferocious* as those of England, to arm against us, on an element where we have heretofore cut no figure in competition with the English alone.

The answer produced a shrug and a monkey-like stare, sufficiently significant to those who understand French.

The foolish populace, who are ever the first instruments resorted to by designing villains in the work of destruction, have been in every instance, brought to a temper fitting their bad purposes, by having ideas instilled into their minds, of the enviable situation of those set in authority over them, which, as their deceivers set forth, banishes in a short time from their minds, all remembrance of their former state, and renders them the natural enemies of the poor and humble mass. Hence, they are led to conclude, that they are promoting most directly their own interests, when engaged in pulling down these *great men* and demolishing their systems—Thus proving by their conduct the absurdity and villainy of the principles on which they act.

In a rage for new conquests, LEPAUX* seiz'd a map,
Mistaking a blot on the Chart for a Gap:
Ha, ha! cry'd this Wizard, to admiral Brueys
I find here a pass, through this Isthmus, by *Suez*;
By which, with our fleet, you shall sail the Red Sea.
To plunder all India and Asia for me.
——Brueys sail'd,—and he blundered each Inlet about;
Still the way he went in, he was glad to get out;
'Till embittered by long disappointment, he swore
To find a *Red Sea* or to find France no more.
Lest this oath should be vain, or brave *Nelson* forgot,
Of Neptune observe the Decree:
That French Blood should run a *Red Sea* on the spot
And *Nelson* ride safe on each Sea.

* President of the French Directory, at the time the Toulon expedition was planned.

LOGAN.

THE fact can be well attested (and if necessary, will be) that, for about six weeks previous to *Logan's* departure for France, *Jefferson* regularly spent two days in the week with him.—Logan is not a man of such talents, of such popularity, or in any way of such consequence, as heretofore to have attracted the particular attention of Jefferson, or of any of the *children of Sedition*. Such a coalition of knavery and folly would at any time have excited curiosity: Under present circumstances it would not be astonishing if more than *suspicion* should attach to the paaties.

The friends of Jefferson—the enemies of the United States—the wretches that she harbors under the denomination of democrats, affect to laugh at the idea of an embassy from them to the French. But if we will only recollect the state of the public mind at the time at which Logan's infamous mission commenced—indignant at the treatment of our envoys by the directory and repelling with one voice the degrading propositions made to us through these envoys, measures evidently adopted without their necessary and *usual* information from this side the water:—If we reflect that there was an absolute necessity that some steps should be taken to counteract the effects of the *unadvised* proceedings of the *Great Nation*, unless their partizans here meant to relinquish all the prospects of their wicked and inordinate ambition: if we add the acknowledgment of *Judge McKean*, that shortly previous to Logan's departure he gave him some sort of certificate (such, I suppose, as when *Negroes* and *United Irishmen* were not permitted to travel the country without examination, would have been called a Pass) which, though not in the form of a letter of Credence, was to have some effect *where the Chief Justice and his political sentiments were better known than the insignificant doctor*; and if we combine with all these the numerous facts which are daily thrusting themselves upon our unwilling notice,—evidences of Sedition and of Treason, we shall not be so slow as we unfortunately are, in believing that a system is organized and carrying rapidly into execution, to subvert the free and happy government which we now enjoy, and to place in power, *by force*, those characters which the voluntary suffrages of honest men will eternally exclude.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of the following certificates of Funded Debt, standing in the name of Robert Whitworth, of Chelsea, London, the said Certificates having been forwarded by the ship Ellice, Hatvey, from London for New-York, captured by the French, and supposed to be lost.

No. 11437, 6 Per Cent Stock, dated New-York, 18th April, 1796, for Dollars. 1481,47.

No. 8171, 3 Per Cent. dated New-York, February 27, 1797, for dollars 400.

SAMUEL MILBANK.

november 18 d6w

60,000 lbs. Prime Coffee,

Deliverable in Baltimore,

FOR SALE BY

Isaac Hazlehurst & Son.

nov. 19 d5t

Bank of the United States

November 19, 1778.

NOTICE,

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of the United States are informed, that according to the Statue of Incorporation, a General Election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 7th of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the eleventh section of the bye laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are also notified to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday, the 8th of January next, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

G. Simpson, Cashier.

Second Fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next ensuing year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

november 16 m tE

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant and commodious HOUSE,
In Chesnut-street, *next door to the Bank* OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE lot is thirty by one hundred and seventy eight. The House has been thoroughly repaired within a few months.—Apply to the Printer.

nov 19 §

IMPORTED,

From Hamburgh, Bremen, and London,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

An assortment of German Linens,

CONSISTING OF

Ticklenburgs
Osnaburgs
Weser linen
Checks and stripes
Bielefeld linen
Brown silesias
Silesia lawns
Siamois, &cs &c.

150 Boxes of Claret.

5 Boxes of hollow glass ware
12 boxes of Russia bristles

ALSO ON HAND,

1 Box of Irish Linens.

1 Trunk silk goods
1 Box of Gingham,

And a complete assortment of

English Buttons.

Erich & Lewis Bollman,

No. 100, Spruce street.

november 19 eo1ot

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

NO. 109, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 19 §

FOR PORTSMOUTH,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

The fast sailing Schooner

UNION,

CAPTAIN GUNNISON,

LYING at Chesnut street wharf—will sail on Friday next. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply at Mr. Wells's store, on said wharf, or to the master on board.

For sale on board said schooner,

30 bbls. New-England Cyder.

november 18 *eo3t

FOR LONDON,

To return early in the Spring,

THE SHIP

AMIABLE,

D. C. TILLINGHAST, Master.

Is expected to depart about the fifth of December. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

JEREMIAH WARDER,

No. 12, North Third Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

8 by 10 Window Glass,

And a quantity of Paper Maker's Rags.

november 19 eo3t

For Sale,

THE SHIP

LENNOX,

NOW lying at Penrose's wharf between South & Almond streets.

This Vessel has only made two Whaling voyages, was originally sheathed, and since her arrival in this port has been completely caulked and sheathed anew, new Masts have also been put into her, and her rigging completely overhauled, of course her Hull and Rigging are in perfect order—and it is presumed from her having been employed in the Whaling business and her timbers completely filled with oil, she will be as durable as any vessel. An inventory of the ship and her materials may be seen at the Coffee-House, or at the house of the Subscriber, South-east corner of Arch-street and Sixth-street.

If the above vessel is not sold at private Sale immediately, she will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday evening the 21st instant at seven o'clock, at the City Tavern in Second-street.

The Subscriber has also for sale,

A Cargo of excellent Whale Oil

In casks proper for exportation, being full bound with Iron Hoops, which is an advantage not common in Cargoes of Oil at this market.

ALSO,

A small quantity of Whale Bone.

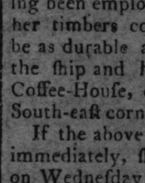
JOSEPH BALL.

nov 19 d3t

To be Sold,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday next, the 23d instant, at Six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee House in Second street, agreeably to inventory,



THE BRIG

ABIGAIL,

As she now lies at Mr. Well's Wharf—Burthen about 1400 barrels.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.

november 19 3tmw&f

Shoe Thread, Spun by the Poor.

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

SHOE THREAD,

For sale by

Newberry Smith, No. 56 North 2d street, and Isaac F. Hopper, No. 39 Pine street.

THE benevolent by purchasing of the above Thread will promote the endeavors of a number of Persons, who have collected a small fund which is appropriated to the purpose of finding employ for the Poor.

11th mo. 19th

TO BE RENTED

UNTIL NEXT SPRING,

And possession delivered immediately.

A HANDSOME and commodious three story *HOUSE*, in Walnut-street near Third-street, No. 58.

It has two rooms on a floor, with a stair-way, Kitchen and Wash-house back, together with a convenient yard opening upon Pear-street——and is well calculated to accommodate either a private family, or boarders. The terms are easy and will be made known upon application to the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

nov 19 §

172

908

Samuel Potter, William Page and Thomas Price,

No. 31. CHESNUT STREET,

Are now opening a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present season.

Which they have just received per Ships Factor, Boyne, Otsego & Independence, *(via New York) from* LONDON,

Also, per ships William Penn & Amiable from LONDON, and ships Sally and Thomas from LIVERPOOL,

Which they will sell on very low terms for cash or approved notes, viz.

Common and superfine cloths
Plain & fancy coatings
Plain and striped cassimeres
Swansdowns
Rose and duffill blankets
Red and yellow flannels
Fine Welch flannels
Carpets and carpeting
Jeannetts & tabby cords
Velvetcens & velveretts
Thickfetts
Callimancoes, durants & jeans
Silk, cotton, and worsted hose
Cotton, callicoe, & twist checks
Damasks
3-4 and 7-8 dowlafs
Damafk table linen
4-4 and 6-4 sheetings
Irish linens
Ginghams
Bandannoes
A very large quantity of 7-8 fancy and chintz callicoes
7-8 common and chintz furnitures
A very large quantity of *chintzes*
Purple and chintz shawls
Linen and lawn pocket handkerchiefs
Camels' hair shawls
a very large assortment of ribbonds
British plain checked, striped and tambour'd muslins of all descriptions
Colored bordered shawls, a great variety
5-4 and 6-4 conjeverams and bettulees
India book & jaconet muslins
Laces and edgings
Black and patent lace
Lace veils and figured cloaks
Pulongs and fattins
Persians and farsanets
Silk modes

And a variety of other articles.

Nov 3 tu.th fa.1m

Smith & Rodman,

No. 49, South Front street,

Have just received per the William Penn, *and* Jane, *from* LONDON, Diana *and* Thomas *from* LIVERPOOL, *and* Kingston, *from* HULL,

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plain, twill'd and striped Coatings
Fine white and red Welsh Flannels
Do. yellow and scarlet do.
Superfine and low priced 3-4, 6-4, 7-4, cloths of all colors
Plains and Halfthicks
Forest and Hunter Cloths
Green and Red Drapery Baize
Do. 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4, do
Red & green Bocking do.
Swansdowns & Toilanetts
Rose, Point and Duffill Blankets
Superfine London Cassimeres of the newest and most fashionable colors
Low priced Yorkshire do.
Plain and striped Callimancoes
Joan Spinnings & Durants
Rattinetts & Shalloons
Norwich Camblets, for Cloaks
Bombazetts and Black Crapes
Plain & striped Wildbores
Worsted, Yarn & Cotton Hose
Men and Boys Woollen Mittens
7-8 bleach'd Irish Dowlafs
3-4 brown Irish Linen
9-8 white and brown Irish Sheetings
Flaxen & Tow Oznaburgh in bales
Drogheda & Irish Silesias
7-8 and yard-wide Irish Linens
Printed Callicoes & Chintzes
Printed Linen and border'd Handkerchiefs
Cotton & Callicoe Checks
Thread Edgings & Laces
Men's Beaver Gloves
Pins in small cases
Holland Tapes & Bobbins
Thicksets and Corduroys
Hunting and fancy Cords
Velvets and Velvetteens
Black and olive Cottonades

With a variety of other Articles on hand, for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash or the usual credit.

Nov 6 tu,th&sa,tf

JOHN J. PARRY,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

HAS again opened at his usual Stand, No. 38, South Second street—where he has for Sale,

A VARIETY OF

Excellent Gold & Silver Watches,

AND A FEW

Eight Day Cclocks,

Which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

An assortment of

Gold, Steel and Gilt chains, Seals and Keys. All kinds of Clock and Watch work done with particular attention as heretofore.

☞ An Apprentice wanted.

november 12 *m.w&f.3w.*

IMPORTED

in the brig Eliza, capt. Peterson, from LEGHORN,

A SMALL QUANTITY OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Bologna crape
Cambricks assorted
Silk stockings
Fans
a few fancy ribbons
Cotton blankets &c. &c. manufactured at Lucca
Pots and sticks of pomatum
Wash-balls, &c.
a few jars Gorgona anchovies
a small assortment of Drugs, &c.

And in the Louisa, capt. Kean, from BORDEAUX,

80 cases, containing 2 dozen each,

Old Irish Claret,

of a superior quality,

40 dozen old Sauturne Wine,

of a superior quality.

FOR SALE BY

James Latimer, jr.

nov. 10 cod2w

FOR SALE,

By FISHBOURN WHARTON,

at No. 128 South Fourth-street.

China Ware,
Nankeens
Teas
Boglipores
Lutestrings, &
Silk Shawls.

nov 13 odtf

ALL PERSONS,

HAVING demands against the Estate of HENRY SCHAFFER, deceased, late of the City of Philadelphia, Malster and Shopkeeper are requested to furnish their accounts properly authenticated and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy payment to

CASPAR W. HAINES,
FREDERICK GAUL, } *administrators*

11th m.o. 13 ¶2aw3w

University of Pennsylvania,

Nov. 13, 1798.

The Medical Lectures, in the University, will *actually* commence on Monday, the 26th of this month. §126

☞ The OFFICE

of the Board of Commissioners, under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, &c. with Great Britain, is returned to No. 129 Mulberry street.

Nov. 12.

*** The Public are informed that the Alderman's Court of this City, will renew their sittings on Thursday next the 15th of November inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the City-Hall as usual.

nov 9 6t

Horses to Winter.

HORSES taken in to Winter at Peel Hall Farm, two miles from the City on the Wissahickon road. The terms may be known at No 12, North Third-street.

nov 12 eod1ot

*** The CUSTOM HOUSE is removed from Chester to the City, and is again opened at the usual place.

November 3 §

University of Pennsylvania,

Nov 8, 1798.

THE different Schools will be opened on Thursday the 15th instant. *By order,*

WM. ROGERS, Sec'y.

Mrs. SCOTT

Informs her Friends in the City, and likewise those who still remain in the Country, that she has returned home with her Family, to No. 1, Carter's Alley.

N v. 10 eo3t.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN,

WHO understands COOKING, and Housework generally. Enquire at No. 109, Walnut street.

november 12 eo6t

BALLAST.

A QUANTITY to be disposed of, if applied for immediately, on board the Ship Louisa, lying MR. HUMPHREY'S Ship Yard.

november 10 §

WANTED,

A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES,

(BLACK would be preferred.) Apply at No. 124, Spruce street, between Third and Fourth streets.

november 12 3t

TO RENT,

A convenient HOUSE, about twenty feet front with back buildings—corner of Third and Cherry-streets. Enquire of

J. HALLOWELL,

no. 50, Walnut-street.

nov. 10, edrw

NOTICE.

SAMUEL RICHARDET, informs the Gentlemen Subscribers, that the *EXCHANGE* is opened for their reception; and the *CITY TAVERN*, for Gentlemen and Travellers—Last Spring added an addition of twelve Bed Chambers to the side building, which makes it perfectly convenient.

november 6 taw

A Young Man,

WHO writes a good hand, understands accounts and can be well recommended, wants a Situation as Clerk or Assistant in a Wholesale Store, or Counting-house. Application to be made at this Office.

nov 14 §

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

Oct. 13. dtf.

JAMAICA RUM,

A Cargo now landing at South street wharf,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

Apply at Stores on the Wharf,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. dtf

JUST ARRIVED,

From Bourdeaux,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

60 Boxes Fresh Raisins
128 dozen Ladies long Gloves
116 ditto ditto short ditto

A L S O,

An Invoice of fine Cambrick and Black Lace.

WILLIAM LYNCH.

No 8, Penn-street
november 10. } dtot

FOR SALE,

AT THIS OFFICE,

A FEW Copies of an interesting Work, in French, entitled a History of

The Administration of the French Finances,

DURING THE YEAR 1796.

Also, An Historical and Political View of the Administration of the French Republic, during the year 1797,—of the causes which produced the

Revolution of the 4th September—And of the results of that Revolution.

PRICE 1 DOLLAR EACH.

These two political tracts, are from the pen of the celebrated d'Ivernois, and contain a thousand interesting disclosures of the folly, venality and profligacy of the different Usurpers who have reigned in France during the latter stages of the horrible Revolution now pending in that miserable and depraved country.

Nov. 3. §

To be Let,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE 14TH APRIL NEXT,

THE CITY TAVERN,

Now in the possession of Samuel Richardet.

Apply at this Office.

novamber 13 §

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have removed their Office from the corner of Eleventh Street, to their former Counting House, No. 21, Penn Street.

Willings & Francis.

November 3 §

DOBBIN & ROBERTS,

TAYLORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 114, Chesnut Street, to

No. 30, South Fourth Street;

Where orders in their line will be thankfully received and diligently attended to.

november 15 mw&f.1w

ALL PERSONS having any legal demands against the estate of *William Perkins*, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, Tavern keeper, are requested to furnish their accounts properly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH Adminr.

October 31st, 1798.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED,

(L S) THAT on the twelfth day of August, in the twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Smith Barton, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit:

"New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and "Nations of America—By Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Correspondent Member of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of "the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of "the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of "Boston, Correspondidg Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Professor of "Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany "in the University of Pennsylvania."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietor, of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk, Dist. of Penn'

November 2, 1798.

Bank of Pennsylvania,

September 3d, 1798.

WHEREAS the House at present occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania was entered on the night of the first instant, by some villains, who robbed the institution of sundry Bank Notes, amongst which were the following post notes of the Bank of New-York, viz.

No 1002,	dated 23d of August, 1798,			*Dolls*	
	issued in favor of Seabring & Van Wyck, for			396	22
No 1003,	dated 25th of August, 1798, issued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for			1250	
No 1006,	27th	do.	do.	do.	2000
1007,	do.	do.	do.	do.	2000
1008,	do.	do.	do.	do.	2000
1009,	do.	do.	do.	do.	2000
1010,	28th	do.	do.	do.	2000
1011,	do.	do.	do.	do.	2000
1012,	30th	do.	do.	do.	1500
1013,	do.	do.	do.	do.	1000

Also sundry post notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated 23d July 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for one thousand dollars each, and sundry post notes of said Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, issued in favor of Geo. Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and indorsed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving the said notes, and a reward of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* is hereby offered for the discovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the said robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,

JONATHAN SMITH, cashier.

The Subscribers

Are now Landing—For Sale,

St. Croix Rum—Muscovado Sugar

Red Port Wine,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter Casks.

Two thousand bushels of Salt,

Eighteen Iron Six pounders proved at Woolwich.

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

November 3 dtot

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By *Willings & Francis.*

No. Eleventh-street.

july 2: dtf

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham,

Post-Master Gemerl.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. §

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and vest, light-blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his first desertion, and a pair of new shoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip His back is still sore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be discovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the

October 17. Marine Corps.

ALL PERSONS,

HAVING claims against the ESTATE OF *SUSANNAH LOCKYER*, deceased, are requested to present their respective accounts to

NATHAN A. SMITH,
OR
JOHN DORSEY, } *Acting Executors.*

A LEASE OF THE HOUSE

Lately occupied by *Susannah Lockyer*, together *with THE STOCK OF GOODS,*

Are to be disposed of——Time will be given for the latter on un-exceptionable security.

nov 9 3aw6w

Forty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED,

From a Detachment of Men under my command, at Camp West Schuylkill, viz.

October 29.

GEORGE KELLER, 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, dark hair and complexion, born in Holland, no Trade, speaks broken English and very talkative, has a dimple in his chin.

November 6. John Murphy, 27 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, grey eyes, dark hair and complexion, born in Ireland, city of Dublin, by trade a Hozier.

Jacob Ideu, 34 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, sandy hair, fresh complexion, born in New-England, state of Connecticut, a repeated deserter, by trade a Blacksmith.

November 7. William Collins, 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, sandy hair, fresh complexion, grey eyes, born in Ireland, county of Wexford, by trade a Gardner, has worked for some time about Philadelphia, he is very fond to hear himself Sing.

All the above deserters are very much addicted to liquor, and will take other people's property if in their power, are artificially marked on their backs, had on, when they went away, their regimental clothing. Whosoever apprehends said deserters, shall receive forty dollars reward, or ten dollars for each, with all reasonable expences, by applying to me as above,

EDWARD MILLER, captain

2d regiment of Infantry commanding.

nov 10 6

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN A. SHAEFFER, of Philadelphia, who has for a few years past been in the southern States, has had the effrontery to draw several Bills of Exchange on Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary of State, and myself, and by that means has defrauded a number of persons of their money, deceiving them by an exhibition of letters and papers with the names affixed of divers public characters and reputable merchants highly recommendatory of said Shaeffer; to one of these papers I find my name subscribed, but I do not know the man; these are villainous forgeries! To prevent further imposition, I have to request the printers of Newspapers in the United States to publish this for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. SAMUEL MEREDITH,

Treasurer of the United States

Trenton, New-Jersey,
October 24, 1798. }

This Day Published,

And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,

(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)

AN ORATION,

Pronounced July 4, 1798,

At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON*, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.

By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 *by the late J. Quincy, jun.*

august 11

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

NOTICE

To Owners of CARRIAGES, *and* RETAILERS *of* WINE & SPIRITS.

IN consequence of the late Epidemic in this City, numbers have neglected to enter their Carriages, also the retailers of Wine and Spirits to call and take out their Licences. The returning health of the City, the Office is removed from Germantown to its former place, No. 49 North Third-street, where those who have neglected must call and pay the duty on their Carriages, and those retailers take out their Licences—Their ready compliance will prevent incurring the penalty of the Law.

JAMES ASH, Collector of the 1st Survey of the 1st Division of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Office of Inspection
No. 49, North Third-street. }

☞ The STAMP-PRESS is kept at this Office.

nov 9 mw&f3w

JOHN SHIELDS,

BROKER,

Embraces this opportunity to present his thanks to his fellow-citizens for their past favors and acquaints them that he is returned from Chesnut-Hill, *to his former residence, the House No.* 22 Chesnut *between* Front *and* Second-street,

WHERE he holds himself ready to execute their commands in every branch of his profession, trusting that from a residence in this city of 35 years he has it in his power to render them essential service, assuring them that his commission shall be as low as any in Town.

Lotts, Lands, Houses, Vessels, Certificates of every description and Bills of Exchange, bought and sold, the dockets carefully examined and clear titles made upon the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

John Shields.

☞ Good negotiable Notes discounted at a low premium.

november 7 3awtf

Just Imported,

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and canister shot
Patent shearhing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 or per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and spikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlasses
Gunners stores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 cross boxes
Patent shot in casks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, assorted

For Sale by

SIMON WALKER,

Pine near 5th street.

October 29. co.tf.

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

500,000 weight of Java Coffee,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

LANDING from on board the ship Cleopatra, Capt ain Wills, from Batavia.

Willings & Francis,

No. 21, Penn Street.

november 16 §

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

Belfast Canvass, No. 1, to 7,

On moderate terms for Cash or a short credit

James Lyle,

South Seventh-street, near Chesnut.

nov 16 6

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Six per Cents, funded debt—standing in the name of *Robert Wilson* of Calcutta in Bengal, Surgeon in the service of the honorable United Company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, which were lost from on board the Swallow-Packet, capt Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

Dolls. Cts.

No 10,444, Reg. office 14th Dec.
1793, one certificate for 1732 33
No 10,478, Reg. office 17th Dec.
1793, one certificate for 1959 50

Ellison & John Perot.

nov 13 eod6w

NOTICE,

ALL Persons having claims upon the Estate of James Thorburn, Stonecutter, deceased, are desired to present them for payment—and those indebted to pay their respective ballances to

Benjamin W. Morris, administrator.

nov 14 3aw3w

TO BE RENTED,

(And immediate possession given,)

A LARGE three story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Walnut-street—The rooms are commodious, airy and private—from which, and its central position, it is thought to be an eligible situation for a Public Office. For terms, enquire of *BENJ. W. MORRIS.*

Also, A commodious Ware House, in Taylor's Alley.

October 29. 3taw2w

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL MOON, jun'rs School,

IN CHURCH ALLEY,

IS open again, for instructing Girls in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, including the Elements of Geometry, and the use of the Globes.—From the great encouragement he has hitherto received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the favours of his Friends and the Public.

☞ An Evening School,

For *BOYS*—Kept at the same place.

11 mo 6th. '98 2aw4w

WHEREAS the certificate of two shares of the Bank of the United States in the name of *Samuel Amory*, of London, banker, No 3182, issued in lieu of 11593, 11594, were forwarded from London by the British packet Countess, of Leicester, capt. Dodd, bound for New-York, which packet was captured by the French, and the said certificate lost; and for the renewal of which, application is made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Phila. Oct. 26, 1798. eo6w

FOR SALE.

Rice, in whole and half Tierces.

Sherry, and Teneriffe } WINES.

Carolina and Georgia Indigo.

AND A PARCEL OF

Shipping Furs and Skins.

Apply to

N. & J. Frazier,

No. 95, So. Front Street.

november 13 3taw3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Treasury of the United States. for the renewal of the following Certificates of Six Per Cent Funded Stock, standing in the name of *John Carbonell*, of London, the said Certificates having been lost on board the Swallow Packet, Captain Kidd. from Falmouth to New-York.

No. 3072 1 *Cert. for* 2000 *dolls.*
2964 1 *do.* 5000
10,577 1 *do.* 3000

Willings & Francis.

Philadelphia, august 30. co6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the treasury of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of six per cents. funded debts, standin the name of *Jane Gabrielle Rigaud*, of Geneva, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, Capt. Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

Dolls.

No. 3195. Reg. office 19th May '95, 1 cert. for 1000
13,181. do. 14th do. do. 1 do. for 3500

Willings & Francis.

October 24. eod6w.

R. TAYLOR,

MUSIC PROFESSOR,

NO. 96, NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to teach Ladies the *Piano Forte* as usual.

Nov. 6. tuthsa

Bank of the United States.

November 14, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of a Certificate of Six per Cent Funded Debt, No. 15,548. for 18,782 dollars, 33 cents, dated Register's Office, January 8th, 1798, issued in the names of *William Willink, Jan Willink, Nicholas & Jacob Van Staphorst & Hubbard,* Trustees for sundry money-lenders in Amsterdam; which was forwarded the 11th of January, 1798, under cover to Nicholas Obbes, esq. and lost by the capture of the ship Columbus, captain Skinner, from New-York for Amsterdam

C. Simpson, cash'r.

nov 14 1aw6w

Horses to Winter.

HORSES will be taken in to winter at PROSPECT HILL, at the 12 Mile Stone, on the Bristol road; they will be well fed with clover and timothy hay, well littered and cleaned, and will also have a large field to exercise themselves in when the weather is good.—Enquire of Mr. *William Bell*, merchant, Water street, or on the premises.

Nov. 7 wf tf